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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT	
SUBJECT	1. Miscellaneous Factories in the Plovdiv Area 2. Miscellaneous Medical Information	DATE DISTR.	8 September 1954
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This is UNEVALUATED

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. A textile factory, name unknown, is located in the Karsieka quarter. This factory existed prior to World War II and employs approximately 1,000 workers in three shifts. It produces cloth for household linens. 25X1
2. A cotton spinning mill, formerly owned by David Berkhomokharam, a Jew, is located in the Karsieka quarter of Plovdiv. This mill employs 700-800 workers in three shifts and produces cotton yarn.
3. A sugar factory, formerly Belgian-owned, is located in the Karsieka quarter of Plovdiv, in the vicinity of the prison and of the barracks of the former 9 Infantry Regiment. This plant produces beet sugar. This factory and two other ones located respectively in Sofia and in Gorna Oryakhovitsa are believed by informant to be the largest sugar factories in Bulgaria.
4. The former "Papazov" Soap Factory is located in the northwestern part of Plovdiv, in the vicinity of the velodrome. It employs approximately 100 workers and produces toilet soap and toothpaste.
5. A canning factory, name unknown, is located in Plovdiv and produces canned vegetables and marmalades.
6. A canning factory, name unknown, is located in Krichim (N 42-03, E 24-26) and produces fruit preserves. Informant could give no other details concerning this factory.
7. Medical aid for workers in Bulgarian villages is free. The village doctor is expected to give free medical aid for eight hours per day. Outside his regular working hours, the village doctor may carry out his private practice charging the following fees:
  - a. Eight leva for patients calling at his office; and
  - b. Ten leva for house calls.

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8. A village doctor receives a monthly salary of 900 leva which is given to him by the district doctor. Normally, a village doctor is responsible for four or five villages and he makes his calls on a bicycle. Assignments to posts as village doctors are made officially and not by means of competitions.
9. Care and preventive treatment are general. Sick people may be sent to the cities or to hospitals where they are observed by specialists, but bureaucratic red tape usually presents an insurmountable problem to be overcome. Medicines and standard remedies are distributed in sufficient quantities. It is very hard to find special medicines such as aureomycin, streptomycin; there is an ample supply of penicillin of Soviet and Czech manufacture. Informant knew that work was in progress on the construction of a plant for the production of penicillin in Bulgaria.

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